

REPORT

CD NO.

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

STAT

increase). Meat production in 1955 should be 75 percent over 1949, commercial hog-fat 63 percent, and milk production 200 percent. From the figures shown above, it is clear that agriculture has a difficult assignment. Agricultural production must increase at the rate of 6 percent each year. In other countries, even under the most favorable conditions, the increase is not over 3 percent.

During the Six-Year Plan, marked progress will be made toward mechanization of farms. Approximately 50,000 tractors will be obtained for the agricultural industry. The productivity of tractors will also increase. With the expected increase in the number of horses in 1955, the average number of units of draught power per 100 hectares will be 17.9; at present it is 13.3.

The supply of agricultural machines will increase greatly. With the expansion of the metals industry, deliveries of agricultural machines in 1955 will be 183 percent greater than in 1949, with greater variety than at present.

Domestic production of fertilizers, together with potassic fertilizer imports, will reach over 2.5 million tons in 1955. The supply of artificial fertilizers will be 119 percent over 1949. The amount of fertilizer used per hectare will increase sixfold over prewar.

Prior to the war, an average of 50 villages per year were electrified. In 1946, 250 communities were electrified; in 1947, 600 communities; and in 1948, 1,250 communities. During the period of the Six-Year Plan, over 9,000 villages will be electrified.

Contract farming plays an important part in the Six-Year Plan. Some of the industrial crops will be farmed entirely under contract. The contracting program will be expanded to cover items not included heretofore, such as grain, vegetables, edible legumes, milk and eggs.

Agriculture will be aided by the state under the Six-Year Plan. The investment outlay will be over 400 billion zlotys. Approximately 30 percent of this outlay will be directed toward construction investments.

Cooperatives, too, will be developed further between 1950 and 1955. The development of state farms will be of fundamental importance to the whole agricultural economy. State farms will become model farms for highly intensive farming. Within the 6 years, production on state farms will increase by 122 percent (crops 91 percent and livestock 324 percent). It is anticipated that the yield per hectare on state farms will reach the following figures: wheat, 18.5 quintals; rye, 17 quintals; potatoes, 150 quintals; and sugar beets, 250 quintals.

Fulfillment of the Six-Year Plan for agriculture should fully satisfy the increased demand for agricultural products. Per-capita consumption of bread grains should be 25 percent over prewar and of meat, 30 percent over.

COOPERATIVES MEET LARGE CROP QUOTAS -- Zycie Warszawy, No 246, 7 Sep 49

The 22 village cooperatives of Warsaw Wojewodztwo are preparing to purchase 73,000 tons of potatoes from this year's crop, which is considerably more than last year. Grain deliveries are also increasing, and purchases of cooperatives in Warsaw Wojewodztwo have exceeded the plan by 87 percent.

However, cooperative purchase organizations still show some shortcomings, farmers have to wait in line a long time to have their grain weighed, sufficient funds for payment are not always at hand, and warehouse space is insufficient in some areas. On 1 October 25 warehouses with a capacity of 200 tons each will be available to cooperatives. Deliveries of livestock under contract are better than in July, and dairy deliveries are abundant.

- 2 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

STAT

DAIRY COOPERATIVES UP OUTPUT -- Rzeczpospolita, No 241, 2 Sept 49

The Regional Dairy Cooperative in Rzeszow exceeded its 7-month plan by 123 percent. Milk deliveries within this period exceeded 2 million liters, which 765,000 liters went for consumption, 1,028,000 liters were processed for butter, and 195,000 for cheese. Total sales of the cooperative from 1 January to 31 July 1949 were 110,970,136 zlotys.

The price paid for milk by cooperatives depends on the fat content; on the average, the farmer is paid 26 - 28 zlotys a liter. The cooperative also supplies members with fodder. In May, 20 freight cars (200,000 kilograms) of bran were distributed. Due to this aid, the supply of fodder increased 50 percent over 1945.

Rzeszow has a State Dairy School, conducted on a high-school level. It is one of two dairy schools in the country. There is, however, a growing need for dairy experts trained on a higher academic level.

PEASANT COOPERATIVES SUPPLY FERTILIZER -- Rzeczpospolita, No 248, 9 Sep 49

Up to 31 August, Peasant Self-Aid Village Cooperatives in Poland supplied the farmers with 200,000 tons of fertilizer.

COOPERATIVES BUY 220,000 TONS OF GRAIN -- Rzeczpospolita, No 248, 9 Sep 49

During August, the Peasant Self-Aid Cooperatives in the entire nation purchased approximately 220,000 tons of grain (110 percent of the plan) from this year's harvest. The planned purchase was 200,000 tons.

NEW FISHING GROUNDS DISCOVERED -- Trybuna Ludu, No 246, 7 Sep 49

During a scientific cruise in the waters of the Kolobrzeg area, the fishing vessel Siedlecki discovered new large fish breeding grounds, especially of mackerel and herring.

FISHING VILLAGE GETS GOVERNMENT AID -- Rzeczpospolita, No 246, 7 Sep 49

The 3,000 inhabitants of the fishing village of Trzebiez, 30 kilometers north of Szczecin, have been substantially aided by government loans and subsidies to purchase new fishing equipment and livestock for the 3-hectare plots recently allotted by the government. Workers on vacation get room and board (6,000 calories daily) for zlotys per day.

The wharf is equipped with breakwater and two basins, each 6 meters deep. At a short distance from the wharf is Jasny Helm Island artificially built from mud excavated during the dredging of Szczecin Bay.

- E N D -

- 2 -

RESTRICTED